

APPEAL TO VOTERS
ISSUED BY WILSON

Urges Them to Vote for
Democratic Legisla-
tive Ticket.

WANTS PARTY TO
CONTROL SENATE

Points to Fact That as Much De-
pends on Complexion of Upper
House of Congress as on
Presidency Itself—Plans
for Remainder of Cam-
paign.

Princeton, N. J., October 27.—Governor Woodrow Wilson would like to see a Democratic majority in the United States Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives. To further that end, he issued a statement to-night calling upon voters in the several States where United States Senators are to be chosen to vote for the Democratic legislative ticket. The statement says: "I am particularly anxious that the Democrats of those States in which Senators are to be chosen should remember that the control of the government depends as much upon the majority in the Senate as upon the presidency itself. I hope that in those States, particularly, special attention will be concentrated upon the necessity of obtaining a majority in the State Legislatures. The nominees said the States he had in mind were New Jersey, Colorado, Illinois, Idaho, Montana, Delaware, West Virginia, Wyoming and Nevada. The Governor announced to-night his plans for the remainder of the campaign as follows: Monday, October 28—Leave Princeton 9:30 A. M. Speech at West Chester, Pa. at noon; speeches at Academy of Music and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, at night. Tuesday—State business at Trenton and speech at Newark, N. J., at night. Wednesday—Speeches at Wildwood and Burlington, N. J. Thursday—Conference at Democratic headquarters, New York, and speech at Madison Square Garden. Friday—Speech at Rochester, N. Y. Saturday—Review College Men's Wilson and Marshall Club parade, New York. Speak in Monmouth, N. J., at night. Sunday—At Princeton, N. J. Monday—Speeches in New Jersey; plans not yet decided. Governor Wilson will devote practically the remainder of his time in speaking for the legislative ticket in New Jersey, in the hope of insuring the election of William Hughes, recently chosen in the Democratic primaries as the candidate for United States Senator, as well as a Democratic majority in both houses of the Legislature, so as to insure a Democratic successor in the event of the Governor's resignation.

Closing Fight in New York. New York, October 27.—The Democratic National Committee announced to-day that 250 speakers would be put on the stump in New York State this week for the conclusion of the presidential fight. Each of the three leading parties is to have a demonstration in Madison Square Garden during the week. The Progressives on Wednesday, the Democrats Thursday and the Republicans Friday.

Better Than No God at All. Butte, Mont., October 27.—Governor Marshall, of Indiana, in a nonpolitical address at a local church to-day, declared that he would rather see the American people following a false god than no god at all. He said the country was in need of a new Puritanism that would make every man follow the dictates of his own conscience rather than the laws of Legislatures and Congress and the advice of legal counsel.

There are three classes of men in this country," said Governor Marshall. "There is the man that obeys the law because he fears it; there is the man that obeys the law because he respects it; and, third and the best of all, there is the man that obeys the law for neither of these reasons, but because his heart and mind are right. This man does not need to consult a lawyer about what he can do or what he cannot do."

Governor Marshall attended an informal luncheon to-day at the Silver Bow Club, and prepared to resume his campaign through Montana to-morrow.

JOHN T. MEEHAN DEAD
Generation of Prominent Men Had
Known His "Beef and—"
New York, October 27.—John T. Meehan, who served beef and beans at his little Park Row restaurant, known as "Dolan's," to a generation of men prominent in all walks of city life, died to-day.

"The beef and—" of Meehan and his late partner, "Paddy" Dolan, had a national reputation. Theodore Roosevelt frequently dined at the place. Meehan once spent three days at the Colonel's guest at the White House. Mr. Meehan lived in one of the handsomest houses in the Bronx and was rated almost a millionaire.

MAY REACH JURY THIS WEEK
Growth Labor Riot Murder Trial Is
Expected to End
Lake Charles, La., October 27.—The fourth week of the Grabow labor riot murder trial opens to-morrow, with the possibility that the case may get to the jury by the end of the week. A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, and his eight associates, who are the defendants in the case, express confidence in an acquittal. Several more of the forty-nine defendants awaiting trial in connection with the labor riot will take the stand this week.

TELLS HIS STORY
FROM PRISON CELL

Becker Gives Recital
Which Was Denied
Him at Trial.

THINKS IT WOULD
HAVE SAVED HIM

If Given Another Chance in
Court He Will Take Stand in
His Own Behalf—Talks
for Two Hours, Making
Many Denials.

New York, October 27.—The story which Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant, convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, says he wanted to tell on the stand at his trial was related in detail to-day by Becker from his cell in the Tombs. Had he been allowed to tell this story, he claims, the verdict of the jury would have been different. Becker talked for two hours. He denied that "Bald Jack" Rose, who was the State's chief witness, was his "graft collector," who furnished evidence on which he made scores of raids. He gave an account of his finances in an effort, he said, to show that he had not hoarded gamblers' tribute. Becker said Rose never asked him for money for his services. Eventually, he learned why, when Rose told him that he and Rosenthal were going into gambling partnership, Rose reminding the lieutenant of the gratuitous services he had given and asking immunity from raids. "I said I would not molest the place any more than I would any other gambling house," said Becker. "I said I would not make special effort to get evidence against Rosenthal unless specifically directed."

Later, Becker continued, Rose told him that Rosenthal had broken faith with him and had won \$6,000 from him gambling. Then complaints against the resort began to reach Commissioner Waldo.

"I am sure these complaints were written by Rose, or inspired by him," said Becker, and he declared that this break between the partners was the beginning of Rose's enmity against Rosenthal, which led to Rosenthal's determination to "equal" and later to a gamblers' plot, the outcome of which was the killing of Rosenthal.

Becker denied that Rose, as the latter testified, telephoned him just after Rosenthal's murder to inform him of the crime. He said that if he got another trial he would take the stand. Regarding his finances, he asserted he never possessed more than \$25,000 at one time. He explained in detail the sources of this money.

While Becker is awaiting sentence of death to be imposed on Wednesday, Justice Goff, who will announce the ex-ecutioner's fate, is under guard. District Attorney Whitman is also under guard.

Mr. McIntyre, Becker's counsel, is said to be going about armed. The lives of all have been threatened, it is reported, and even the jury which found Becker guilty is said individually to fear attack.

Where He Got His Money.
Becker's \$25,000, which he says was all he and his wife had when Rosenthal was killed, was accumulated, according to the ex-police man to-day, as follows: \$5,000 from Laura Becker, a sister, before she died. \$15,000 from John Finnegan, a friend of his wife, who died after giving her this amount. \$5,000 saved by Mrs. Becker. \$2,500 Mrs. Becker's father gave her. \$2,000 Becker himself saved. "All this money we had saved," said Becker. "It was withdrawn on July 30 from the banks where we deposited it. That was the day after I was arrested."

COLONEL SPENDS
QUET BIRTHDAY

He Celebrates Event
With Members of
His Family.

MANY MESSAGES OF
CONGRATULATION

One Comes From John L. Sullivan, and Roosevelt Wires Back, "Good Luck"—Unidentified Woman Visits Sagamore Hill and Leaves an Oil Painting.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., October 27.—To-day was Theodore Roosevelt's fifty-fourth birthday, and he celebrated it quietly with his family. Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel, Theodore, Jr., and his wife, and Quentin sat down to the birthday dinner with the head of the family. In the afternoon the Emory Roosevelt dropped in to extend their congratulations, and Oscar Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor of New York, and Mrs. Straus came from New York by automobile. Colonel Roosevelt did not leave the house to-day. His walk of yesterday tired him so much that it was thought best for him to rest. This afternoon Dr. Alexander Lambert and Dr. George E. Brewer came from New York to dress his wound and found their patient continuing to improve. Birthday telegrams came in all day long. One was from John L. Sullivan, "Every good wish to you on your birthday, and God's blessings as well as all your life." The Colonel wired back: "Good luck to you, John." Automobiles by the score, filled with guests, climbed Sagamore Hill from morning to night. At one time the road at the foot of the hill was blocked with major cars, each driver awaiting his turn to go up the hill for a sight of the house.

Present of Bull Moose. Or all the birthday gifts which came to him from many parts of the country, Colonel Roosevelt was especially proud of a painting of a bull moose by a New York artist. The painting, which is six feet square, was presented to him by August Peckah, of the neighboring town of Huntington.

The gift most peculiarly given came from a woman whose name is not known. The Colonel told his family the woman, about sixty years old, dressed all in black, with a large bonnet under her arm, stepped from the noon train and inquired the way to Sagamore Hill. When Colonel Roosevelt's butler, "Jim," came to the door in answer to the ring, she gave him a bundle. "Jim" opened the bundle and saw that it was a small oil painting. He carried it to the Colonel. Its value was not ascertained.

The woman trudged back to the station to take the next train for New York. She refused to give her name or any information about herself, except that she was from Boston.

Continued improvement in Colonel Roosevelt's condition was reported by his physicians. They issued this bulletin: "Colonel Roosevelt's wound shows much progress in healing. There is no reasonable doubt that he will speak on Wednesday night. There is some oedema of the chest muscles, which makes it necessary that he not shake hands. Colonel Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay after the meeting."

"DR. ALEXANDER LAMBERT," "DR. GEORGE BREWER," Dr. Lambert explained that by the term oedema was meant a bad bruise, due to the impact of the bullet. Colonel Roosevelt expects to do more work to-morrow than on any previous day since his return. His physicians said it would be out of the question for him to speak in Brooklyn on Saturday night, as he has been urged to do by Brooklyn Progressives.

DEATH SENTENCE
FOR GENERAL DIAZ

Condemned to Die for
Leading Rebellion
Against Madero.

COURT CONFLICT
MAY CAUSE DELAY

Friends of Revolutionist Fear, However, That Order of Civil Tribunal Will Be Ignored, and He Will Be Executed. Madero Dreads Show of Weakness.

Vera Cruz, October 27.—General Felix Diaz, leader of the recent revolt here, and Major Zarate, Colonel Antonio Migoni and Lieutenant Lima, officers under Diaz in his attempt to overthrow the government, to-day were condemned to death by court-martial. Lieutenant Camacho, Captain Mayen, of the Rural Guard, and Captain Hermilio Martinez were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and Gabriel Ramos, customs collector, and Herman Arostegui, censor of telegrams, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Nine other officers and civilians were allowed to go free. The court-martial, which was presided over by General Davila, sat in secret session from 2 o'clock Saturday morning until 3:15 o'clock Sunday morning. The sentences caused a sensation. A great crowd, including relatives and many friends of the accused men, gathered outside the building where the court sat and waited for hours for the findings, notwithstanding a heavy rain storm. General Davila refused to acknowledge the orders of General Diaz and Major Zarate. General Beltran, military commander of the zone, however, accepted a writ of habeas corpus and suspended the executions, leaving the prisoners temporarily at the disposition of the District Court. It is thought probable that Colonel Migoni and Lieutenant Lima will be shot without much more ado. The proceedings of the military court have been criticized generally as being very deficient. Public opinion has been strongly against a military trial for General Diaz. It is openly asserted that the prisoners had an inadequate defense, and no investigations have been made so far as to why the Federal troops entered the city with white flags flying and the greeting: "Long live Diaz."

Colonel Diaz Ordaz and Captain Cuesta were among the leaders of the rebellion who escaped. It is thought that they will join the Oaxaca rebels. General Diaz had more than 1,000 men under his banner, 330 of whom were prisoners.

Colonel Jimenez Castro, of the Federal forces, who was shot in the leg in the skirmish prior to the taking of Vera Cruz, has been sent to Mexico City for treatment of his wound.

Courts in Conflict. Mexico City, October 27.—General Felix Diaz, leader of the revolution recently inaugurated in Vera Cruz, and three of his confederates have been sentenced to death by the court-martial before which they were tried in that city. The finding of the military court was announced in Vera Cruz this morning.

At the same time word of the verdict against Diaz was received here, the report that the military court had decided to recognize the order of suspension of sentence upon the revolutionary leader granted by the Supreme Court for the pending investigation as to whether the trial of Diaz should be by military or civil court. Popular apprehension regarding the fate of Diaz has not been greatly allayed, however, by his action of the court-martial.

Situation in Texas. Delay in the receipt of the news regarding the outcome of the military trial is characteristic of all communication between the capital and Vera Cruz. The uncertainty as to what is transpiring there has served to increase the tenseness of the situation. Friends of Diaz here fear the consequences of the conflict of authority which has arisen between the judiciary and military courts. If the military court observes the order of the civil authority, the final disposition of the case will be long postponed. But it would be no surprise to thousands here to receive a message announcing the execution of the rebel general and his associates. Efforts to save their lives especially that of Diaz, continue unabated. From (Continued on Second Page.)

Condemned by Court-Martial



GENERAL FELIX DIAZ.

TRIPLE ENTENTE
TO BE PRESERVED

France Has No Idea of Modifying
Lines of External
Policy.

POINCARÉ SHATTERS RUMOR

Calls Country's Relations With
England and Russia Necessa-
ry to Peace of Europe.

Paris, October 27.—The unwavering fidelity of the triple entente was the keynote of Premier Poincaré's speech at Nantes this afternoon, in which the Premier, as is customary on the eve of the reassembly of the Chamber, placed before the country the views of the government with reference to international and internal affairs. M. Poincaré lost no time in shattering the idea that in collaborating with Germany in the search for a means to re-establish peace in the Balkans, France was preparing to modify the lines of her external policy. "We have no thought of changing our friendships," he said, referring to alliances in foreign newspapers. "The binding us to Russia and Great Britain are interwoven imperishably. They are dictated by sentiment, interest and political probity. Nothing can sever an entente, the solidity of which continues to be indispensable to the maintenance of Europe's equilibrium."

M. Poincaré went on to say: "We find in this lasting intimacy one of the best reasons for the hope that the war will be confined to the Balkan States and can be arrested by Europe at the earliest opportune moment." The Premier dwelt on the necessity for sustaining the vitality of the concert in order to prevent "the inevitable diversity of interests from generating into dissension and conflict," and into joint mediation might be undertaken at the proper time. His nearest approach to information in this connection, however, was the statement that the day of mediation was "perhaps near."

JUROR IS RECOVERING

May Be Able to Resume Place in Box
To-day.

Salem, Mass., October 27.—John N. Carter, the juror in the murder trial of Joseph J. Ester, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, was reported to-night by his physicians to be recovering from the illness which caused an adjournment of the case Saturday. The doctor said he expected the patient would be able to resume his place in the jury box to-morrow.

The Commonwealth has not many more witnesses and expects to close by Wednesday. Eugene Bencardo, a private detective, will resume the stand to-morrow, and may be followed by Robert Warner, a newspaper reporter, who saw the shooting during last winter's Lawrence strike of Anna Lo-pizzo, responsibility for whose death is charged to the defendants.

TAFT EXPLAINS
FARMERS' BANKS

Continues His Campaign for In-
stitutions Like Those of
Germany.

PREDICTS GREAT BENEFITS

Certain They Would Be of Un-
told Aid to Small
Agriculturists.

Washington, October 27.—President Taft continued his campaign for farmers' co-operative banks and agricultural credits to-day by making reply to letters that have reached the White House intimating that the plan would benefit only the big farmers. The President quoted from the report of Ambassador Herrick statistics showing the business done by the Raiffeisen banks of Germany. "The size of the average deposit for these institutions is around \$370," said the President. "The average loan they make amounts to only \$150, and the membership of the Raiffeisen banks averages ninety-five farmers. It is plainly evident from these figures that this is not a 'big farmers' plan. In my letter to the Governors, the first recommendation which I made is for the adoption of a co-operative credit in this country which will be of great advantage to the small farmer. It was in the interest of the peasant farmer of Europe that this plan was established."

Success in Massachusetts. "Massachusetts already has a law permitting the establishment of co-operative societies of this type. Under this law the Myrick Credit Union, of Springfield, Mass., was organized. I think, in 1909, and in twelve months it had 105 members, a capital of \$2,393 and \$10,300 of outstanding loans. The results obtained by the adoption of this form of co-operative credit in Germany speak plainly enough of its usefulness. There is one bank for every 1,600 of population in Germany. The rate of interest charged is frequently a point or two lower than in commercial circles, yet the banks make a profit which, in the case of the Raiffeisen banks, is all carried over as a reserve fund, so that each year these banks are strengthening their position and becoming a more important factor in the empire. The total of business done annually is astounding. It is in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000."

The principle upon which these banks are conducted is not unknown in the United States. Our mutual life insurance societies, fraternal aid societies and building and loan associations have met with good success. Four-fifths of the people to-day are depositing in mutual savings banks, which are organized for much the same purposes as the small co-operative societies of Europe. Only in the United States the operation of these institutions is confined largely to the cities. The co-operative society which I recommend would afford a mutual savings institution devoting particularly to give banking facilities to farmers for small loans on personal credit and for short time. The farmers themselves would control the management of these societies.

"Of course, mere legislation cannot bring these societies into being. It will require time, and most of the work will have to be done by the farmers themselves. That is as it should be, for unless the farmers themselves made the effort I doubt very much whether the idea will ever be successfully established in such a country as the United States."

Pleased By Plain Reception. The reception accorded my advocacy of the agricultural credit idea has impressed me greatly. The tone of the letters which I have received, or of many of them as I have been able to (Continued on Second Page.)

BULGARIAN ARMY
TAKES ESKI-BABA

May Be Most Important
Step of Victorious
Campaign.

TURKS CUT OFF
FROM CAPITAL

Plan Is to Force Ottoman Troops
Toward Seashore, and There
Compel Them to Capitulate.
Fall of Adrianople Ex-
pected Within
Week.

London, October 27.—A brief Sofia dispatch to-night announces what may prove to be the most important move of the victorious Bulgarian army so far—the capture of Eski-Baba. The dispatch describes this town as an important position on the main line between Adrianople and Constantinople, but omits to say whether the Bulgarians are in possession of the railway station. If they are astride the railway at this point they have cut the communications between Constantinople and Salonica. With 40,000 Turkish troops now in Adrianople, it had been supposed the Turkish armies, after the fall of Kirk-Kiliseh, were holding the line from Kuleli Burgas to Tula Burgas, a short distance east of Eski-Baba.

The Bulgarian plan of campaign, according to the well-informed correspondent of the Vienna Reichpost, at the headquarters of the Bulgarian army, will be the complete destruction of all the Turkish forces along the Maritza River and threatening across the Erken River. He describes General Dimitroff's army as advancing on a broad front, the right flank along a line from Niendeete to Eski-Baba, the western column already at Kavakli. The eastern wing, in force, marches in effecting a great turning movement by way of Bunarhisar, Viza and Serai, towards the road from Kuleh Burgas to Chortlu.

There are large forces of Turkish north of the railway line, with others at Chortlu and Istranli. Detached Bulgarian armies have been dispatched in the direction of these places and Midia, on the coast. The idea is to cut the Turkish army off from the capital and force it toward the seashore and there compel it to capitulate. He describes the attack on Adrianople as making excellent progress and predicts its successful conclusion within a week. A Bulgarian column, under Adra Valiev, has occupied Salpistras and Emrili. Another report announces the occupation of Pashmakli.

Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War and commander-in-chief, is said to have reached Chortlu. A dispatch from Constantinople at midnight declares that the army is preparing to take the offensive and that the Cabinet has decided to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and is prepared for a winter campaign should the present operations result unfavorably for the Ottoman army.

There is no indication yet where the Turks will make a stand. They are everywhere falling back before the victorious allies. They evacuated the town of Istip, in Macedonia, without resistance, although it occupies a strong natural position. In the Bulgarian diplomatic quarters in London it was stated to-night that Bulgaria, far from assuming that the war is approaching a conclusion, has summoned another \$5,000,000 reserve to the colors.

Turkish diplomats do not conceal their disappointment and surprise at the results of the campaign, but they point out that the main Turkish army has not yet been engaged, much less defeated.

Bombardment Sought. Rieksa, Montenegro, October 27.—A general bombardment of Soutari began at 10 o'clock this morning. The town was subjected to a crossfire from the Montenegrin batteries to the north, south and west and also from the island of Vranjina, on the lake, from which point of vantage King Nicholas watched the action.

After an hour a thick smoke was seen issuing from the eastern quarter of the town. The bombardment continued.

The troops under General Vukotich to-day took the strongly fortified heights of Rosari, which dominates the approach to Ipek, also known as Pesh, and continued their advance on the town.

On October 25 the Montenegrin troops joined the Serbian forces at Sinitza, in Norbazar. King Nicholas telegraphed General Vukotich, congratulating him on this event, which he said was unprecedented in five centuries.

It is known as the Adriatic of Macedonia. It occupies a very strong natural position in the mountains. The Bulgarian forces have captured Eski-Baba, an important point between Adrianople and Constantinople. They have constructed a railway line into the Arda River district, taken all the villages on the bank including the town of Pashmakli.

Prepared to Retreat. Constantinople, October 27.—The (Continued on Second Page.)